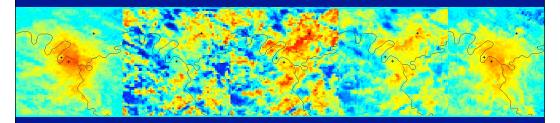
# Climate change and heat waves in Paris metropolitan area

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#### Satellite monitoring of the 2003 heat wave in Paris

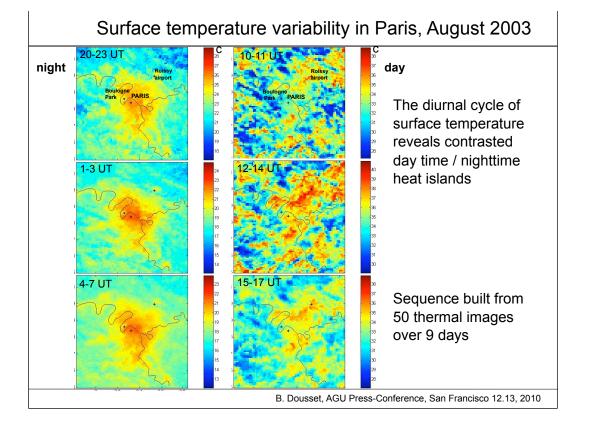
Climate models predict for the end of the 21 century an increase in frequency, intensity and duration of heat waves.

Satellite imaging was used to monitor the surface temperature of Paris during the 2003 heat wave, that resulted in a 4867 excess deaths.

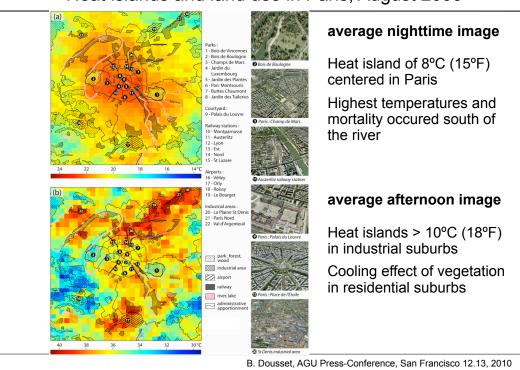
#### Image time series reveals:

- contrasted patterns of daytime and nighttime urban heat islands, and their relationship to land use;
- that exposure to high temperature during several nights can double the risk of death for the most vulnerable people;
- that a 1% increase of vegetation index decreases by 0.2°C the surface temperature of Paris, in summer afternoons.

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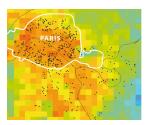


### Heat islands and land use in Paris, August 2003



### Health impact of the 2003 heat wave in Paris

Exposure to high temperature during several nights can double the risk of death for the most vulnerable people



Heat exposure was computed over
 61 thermal images at the addresses
 of 482 elderly people

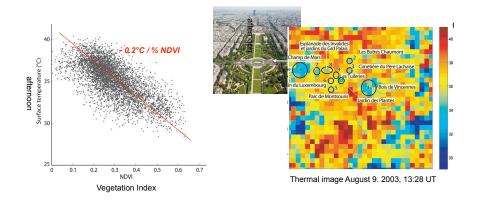
Land surface temperature indicators from 61 satellite thermal images	Odds ratio
Mean of the minimal temperatures for 7 days Mean of the maximal temperatures for 7 days	2.22 0.96
Mean of the minimal temperatures: 1-13 August Mean of the maximal temperatures: 1-13 August Mean of the average temperatures: 1-13 August	2.57 1.14 2.07

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### Mitigating effect of urban vegetation in Paris

A 1% increase of vegetation decreases by 0.2°C the surface temperature of Paris, in summer afternoons

August afternoons in Paris: small and large parks were respectively 2°C - 3°C and 4°- 5°C cooler than their built environment



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